UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/584,088	06/22/2006	Takashi Kawamura	2006_0930A	8905
52349 7590 12/02/2010 WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W. Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503			EXAMINER	
			SELLERS, DANIEL R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2614	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/02/2010	ELECTRONIC

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## **Response to Arguments**

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1. Applicant's arguments filed 11/08/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the combination, it is agreed that Stella teaches an adaptive threshold. However, the applicant argues that Stella does not disclose of suggest (i) setting (as a threshold value) a minimum hold value representing a minimum value of the audio data, wherein the set minimum hold value increases over time, and (ii) changing a rate of the increase of the minimum hold value according to the determined detection sensitivity, as recited in claim 1. The examiner disagrees.

Stella teaches a minimum value, wherein the value increases over time (see Stella, column 4, lines 34-55, including the "average\_frame\_power.sub.j" equation). The equation, taught by Stella, teaches a value that increases over time as more frames are averaged in by advancing the index j. The equation also is set to zero at index j = -1 (see Stella, column 4, line 45). It is clear that the equation will increase over time from a value of zero.

The equation also teaches changing a rate of the increase according to the determined detection sensitivity, wherein Stella teaches a frame power (see Stella, column 4, line 15, and lines 23-55). In the combination, Suito teaches a detection sensitivity based on the amplitude of the signal and noise (see Suito, ¶ 0084 in view of ¶ 0078-0084). It is obvious that amplitude and power are directly related, and it is obvious that the equation, taught by Stella, changes the rate of

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the increase of the minimum hold value according to the current frame power level, which may be different than the previous or next frame.